The Dunkards Have Little Use for Personal Adornment.

STORY OF AN INTERESTING SECT

A Feature in This Country for More Than a Century.

PECULIAR OBSERVANCES

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

FREDERICK, Md., July 1, 1897. Very recently this city, "green-walled by the hills of Maryland," has been experiencing the annual meeting of the German Baptist Brethren, better known as Dunkards or Tunkers, and sometimes Dunkers. While there is much to interest visitors to Frederick City, in poetry and history and fascinating beauty of landscape and de-lightful hospitality of people—I write as a transient-no visitor is here for any length of time before he begins to notice among the daily country contingent, which is a feature of all rural municipalities, oddlooking men, with flowing whiskers and no mustaches, broad-brim hats and plain clothes of almost clerical cut, and women, flat as to figure and exceeding unornamental in attire, wearing little round sunbonnets and never a bit of gold or jewel to relieve the gloom of their apparel. Naturally one asks what manner of man is this, and he is at once informed: "Oh, those are Dunkards," as if everybody ought to know that. Everybody does know it about Frederick. but not so everywhere, and hence these few



Her First Meeting.

were probably 10,000 of them in attendance A tabernacie was erected in the fair grounds at that end of the only trolley line in Frederick, and the cars carried 35,000 passengers during the ten days of the meeting, which shows that there is a deal of local interest in the Dunkards, as they are oftenest called in this section. They came from all parts of the United They came from all parts of the United States, and the railroads had a lot of fun transporting them, for if there is anything a Dunkard is more than anything else it is being "mighty puttickeller."

A Bit of History.

Now for a bit of Tunker history sect, of which there are about 100. 000 in the United States, had its origin in Germany in 1708, the founders being eight Presbyterians and one Lutheran, who, repairing to the river Eder, by Swartzenau, were baptized by immersion, and organizing themselves into a church appointed Alexander Mack as their minister. They increased rapidly, and it was not long until persecution set in, and being driven from place to place they at last began to migrate to America, settling at first in and about Philadelphia and Germantown. They came first in 1719, and with them Alexander Mack, who died in Germantown in 1729. and whose grave is shown to visitors today in the Brethren's burying ground there. One of the remarkable points about the beginning of this Baptist organization is that it began in a part of Germany where no Baptist had ever been known or heard



of, and where there is not one today.

The organizers of the church and those who brought it to America and nurtured it were people in the humbler walks of life and today they have, by their sincerity, industry and good works, made the church to spread all over the land, with a pre-ponderance in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Obio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri

The word Tunker comes from the German word tunken, to dip, and unless one be dipped into the water he cannot become a member of the church. They have no written creed, but believe in the Trinity. accept the Bible as inspired, and believe that infants, idiots and persons who die before they arrive at the years of knowledge will be saved. In fact, they are as fully orthodox as any religious organiza-tion, and if it were not for their peculiar ideas of personal adornment they would not be noticeably different from any of the

Away back in their history they discountenanced marriage, and had some com-munity, or communal, or communistic notions, but they have happily outgrown all and some religious observances mark them more than anything else as different from their fellow Christians. Their baptism, called "trine," differs somewhat in method from the ordinary mode, the candidate from the ordinary mode, the candidate kneeling in the water and being dipped three times (Father, Son and Holy Ghost). They believe, too, in dipping the body for-ward instead of backward, as the body

bends so in bowing in worship.

Feet washing is another church ordinance, and this is performed after the manner taught in the New Testament, that is, after the Lord's supper, the men washing the feet of men and the women the feet of women. The supper is a real sup-per of bread and wine, and it takes place in the evening. They always salute each other with a holy kiss, but the men kiss the men and the women the women. This men-kissing prevails at other times than men-kissing prevails at other times than at communion, and during this last meeting it was no unusual sight to see the men kissing each other in saluting.

Anointing of the sick is practiced, and at worship the women wear little white caps, while the men are uncovered. The government of the church is republican in form, and in many of the matters of

form, and in many of the matters of church government the women are allowed equal voice with the men. The elders are the rulers, and are chosen from the min-isters, and nobody gets paid for preaching

ARE PLAIN PEOPLE the gospel, though if a minister be poor he is not permitted to starve to death or go naked; neither the members of his

family.

As "a peculiar people" they further refuse to bear arms, nor will they go to law, and they speak to each other as "brother" and "sister." They were opposed to slavery, and a slaveholder could not be a member: they oppose secret societies and member; they oppose secret societies and permit the use of alcoholic and malt liquers for strictly mechanical and melicinal purposes only.

Various Pursuits.

They are principally farmers, though they are in all kinds of business and in the professions, except the law, and nobody ever heard of a Tunker lawyer. They are a thrifty, honest, hardworking people,

and they have no paupers. The organization is growing, but as on could see who moved about among the members at the meeting, the doctrine of no ornament is becoming unpopular, and the young men and women showed very clearly that they were in opposition to making "sights" of themselves, although some of the girls, in their efforts to get away from the plainness of their mothers, made matters worse by attempting to dike made matters worse by attempting to dike themselves in a fashion to please modern



aste and to satisfy the church tenets also. aste and to satisfy the church tenets also. As an example, I noted one tall girl, in a scarlet dress, with one of those little round bonnets of pure white and white gloves. Naturally she was largely a blaze of color. Another one, however, was a perfect picture. She was a dainty little body, attired in a straight up and down gown of ecru figured silk, with puff sleeves just puffed enough, with such a straight-laced waist and the cutest little bonnet of the same material as the gown that any laced walst and the cutest little bonnet of the same material as the gown that any-body ever did see. She was pink-cheeked and pretty, too, and to this day I believe she was one of Frederick's far-famed pret-ty girls out among those staid folk in that utterly bewitching costume just for a lark. Speaking of the attire of the women, I must say that while those round silk sun-bonnets they wear seem to be of uniform make and quality, I am prepared to state on authority that there are no two Tunker bonnets alike. I counted five hundred at onnets alike. I counted five hundred at the least calculation, and I was astounded at the ingenuity of those women in getting so much difference into things that are the same. Some are plain; some are plain with frizzly little tails to them; some of with frizzly little tails to them; some of them have quilled tops with hows at the back; some have ruffles all over them; some are round-cornered; some are square-cornered; some are silk; some satin, some cotton, and some wool; some are black, some brown, some white, some mixed and some even glaring. Indeed, the variety is simply bewildering, and is intensified by one's surprise that there can be variety at all. As to their making, some are made by the owners themselves and some by milliners, like any other milliners, and the price runs along from a dollar or two up to four or five or six, or even more, but never to those dreadful figures that paralyze other Christian husbands when they see the bills.

see the bills Like a Little Adornment.

No jewelry is worn by the women, but hey can't help to save their lives tying a ribbon in a pretty bow or pin on a flower or do something to show that while religion to a woman is the greatest thing on earth, she doesn't want to go to heaven if

though I have seen some of the more par-ticular members have their coats buttoned with hooks and eyes. The mustache, how-ever, seems to be in universal disfavor. That is probably owing to the fact that as the men don't kiss the women, they don't know that a kiss without a mustache is like an egg without salt.

The young men are even harder to manage in the matter of dress than the young women, and I don't recall a young fellow at the meeting who was diked like his dad. I saw any number flying around with maidens in the little white caps the womer wear when they are bareheaded, but they could not have been told as Dunkards by any peculiarity of their clothes at all. After all men are valuer than women. I saw little girls and babies in arms with the quaint little bonnets on, but I didn't see any boys in the habiliments of their religion. I saw several tots like Little Lord figion. I saw several tots like Little Lord Fauntleroys, and they were always sur-rounded by a lot of straight-up-and-down women in poke bonnets, who seeemed to be tickled to death over the showy effect of

Object to Photographs.

During my movements about the grounds the man with me, whose name I shall not divulge for reasons of safety, sprung his camera several times with the results presented herewith. Now, if there is anything that the Dunkard derogates more than anything else among the vanities of this world it is getting oneself into a picture, and we had to be exceedingly careful not to get caught at our little scheme, and we did not, though I think we were more than suspected at times. It was a cloudy day and pictures were hard to make in the grove, but Providence was on our side and grove, but Providence was on our side and these photographs, I am quite sure, are more than have been taken of all the thou-sands of Dunkards there, in all their For which may we be forgiven, and as

they never go to law and are non-residents, what are they going to do about it?

Bless their honest hearts and honest Bless their honest hearts and money ways the world over, and may their tribe w. J. LAMPTON.

## Rich Reporters.

From the New York Press By the death of his father, Bryce Gray, fr., will probably come in for a snug fortune. He is a clever and agreeable young man, who has been these six or seven years reporter earnestly seeking advancement in the newspaper calling. He was married and independent when he went on the Tribune, where, while his qualities were appreciated, his efforts were regarded as a oke. It was right hard for the profession to take stock in the son of a rich man, but Bryce Gray actually became popular. George Lord Day was a reporter before the days when he became a millionaire. He also was popular and a good fellow. Willand a good fellow. Will-iam Walter Phelps put one of nis sons on the Tribune, intending that he should use the paper as a stepping stone. Afterward he tried other papers, and finally became a New Jersey editor.

## A Pyramid of Barrels.

From the Boston Transcript. A pyramid, not of the kind usually read about, but one composed of hogsheads, barrels and casks of every kind and description, which has been in the process of construction for several weeks on the top of Gallows Hill, Salem, where nineteen persons were executed in 1692 for alleged witchcraft, collapsed yesterday afternoon witchcraft, collapsed yesterday afternoon, much to the chagrin of many persons, who had been anticipating a big bonfire at midnight of July 4. The pyramid had reached an altitude of 120 feet and was to be still higher. It was forty-seven feet square at the base, and contained more than 10,000 barrels, thousands of them being crushed by the fall. Several persons parrowly escaped being hurt. While its destruction has somewhat spoiled the ardor of those building the pyramid, it is announced that there will be another one erected, but it will not be anywhere near as high.

Peter Holst, ninety-two, has just taken out naturalization papers at Chicago. By the new law, Saturday afternoon is hereafter a holiday in Pennsylvania.

## HOUSE COMMITTEES

Precedents the Speaker Follows in Making the Appointments.

TAKING CARE OF THE STRONG MEN

Mr. Reed's Probable Action Foreshadowed by His Past Record

IN THE FIFTY-FOURTH

Written for The Evening Star.

The refusal of the House of Representa lives to express the opinion that the Speaker ought to appoint his committees as soon as possible has apparently settled the agitation on the subject. There is no longer any doubt that the Speaker will withhold the appointments until the tariff bill is at last sent to the President. The plea made by General Henderson that the Speaker required time to become acquainted with the members and ascertain their adaptability for the various committees is ingenious but hardly ingenuous. The action of the Speaker is probably foreshadowed by his action in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth Congresses. It is customary to select as chairman of a committee, when a change of administration has been made, the lead-

of administration has been made, the leading member of the minority of the committee in the preceding Congress. Mr. Reed, with very few exceptions, followed this precedent in the Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth Congresses.

In the Fifty-fourth he made Jonathan H. Rowell of Illinois chairman of the committee on elections. Mr. Rowell had demonstrated his merits as a leader of the minority in the Fiftieth Congress. The Speaker followed precedent in his appointment of the chairman of the committee of ways and means. The leader of the minority on that committee in the preceding Congress was committee in the preceding Congress was William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania. The William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania. The Speaker selected as the chairman in the Fifty-first Congress Maj. Wm. McKinley, jr., of Ohlo. Judge Kelley was said to have been very indignant because he had been set aside. He had served thirty years in the House, and as "father of the House" had administered the oath to the new Speaker when he took the chair. The selection, however, was made in strict consonance with precedence. Major McKinley had been the leading contestant in the struggle for the nomination for Speaker. Etiquette seemed to require that the new Speaker should place the major at the head of the ways and means. At all events in full fairness he had a right to choose between the major and the judge.

It was fortunate for the major that the selection fell upon him. It made him President of the United States eventually. On the other hand, it seems to be unfortunate for Mr. Reed that he mead allowed.

On the other hand, it seems to be unfortunate for Mr. Reed that he was elected Speaker. If Major McKinley had secured the nomination Thomas B. Reed would probably be seated in the White House to-

Following Precedents.

The Speaker made Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois chairman of the great committee on appropriations to succeed Samuel J. Randall. Cannon was the leader of the minority on that committee in the preceding Congress. Ezra B. Taylor of Ohio was made chairman of the judiciary committee, strictly following precedent. If precedent had also been followed Nelson Dingley, jr., of Maine would have been chairman of the committee on banking and currency. For some reason George W. E. Dorsey, a banker, of Fremont, Neb., was made chairman of that committee. Dorsey had not been even a member of that committee in the preceding Congress. Mr. Dingley was placed fourth on the committee of ways and means, and was not made chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, although the head of the minority there in the preceding Congress. He had not previously served on the ways and means. The Speaker appointed Chas. P. Wickham of Ohio chairman of the committee on banking and currency. He was the only republican member of the precedent. made chairman of the judiciary committee, she has to go looking like a fright.

Among the men matter of attire is of less moment. They wear plain garments of dark and gray stuffs, with no buttons at the only republican member of that committee who was resclered. Eallested by the part of the committee who was resclered. nittee who was re-elected. Following the mittee who was re-elected. Following the same precedent, he made Lewis E. Payson of Illinois chairman of the committee on public lands. The chairman of the committee on commerce was Charles S. Baker of New York. He had never before served on this committee. If precedent had been forthis committee. If precedent had been for-lowed Charles O'Neill of Pennsylvania would have been chairman of the commitwould have been chairman of the commit-tee. O'Neill, however, requested the Speak-er to give him the chairmanship of the committee on library, as the duties of the where the appointment on rivers and

harbors precedent was again followed, Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois being made chairman. The new chairman committee on merchant marine and fisher-ies was Maj. John M. Farquhar of New les was Maj. John M. Farquhar of New York. He had previously served on the committee, but he was not the ranking member after Mr. Dingley. Edward H. Funston of Kansas became chairman of the committee on agriculture. He was the ranking member in the previous Congress. the committee on agriculture. He was the ranking member in the previous Congress. Robert R. Hitt of Illinois was the new chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. The ranking member in the preceding Congress was John H. Ketcham of New York, a valiant Union general, with twenty fairs. The ranking member in the preceding Congress was John H. Ketcham of New York, a valiant Union general, with twenty years' service in the House. Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon of Michigan became chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was entitled to it under precedent. The chairman of the committee on naval affairs was Charles A. Boutelle of Maine. The ranking member was Alfred C. Harmer of Pennsylvania, who had served seventeen years on this committee. The appointment of Mr. Boutelle gave rise to much newspaper comment. It was said that Mr. Harmer had been slighted because he had been an ardent supporter of Maj. McKinley in the republican caucus as a candidate for Speaker. Although one of the oldest republican members of the House, Mr. Harmer was placed third on the committee on Indian affairs and second on the committee on expenditures in the Interior Department, the latter of which never met. the had not previously served on either of these committees. He is today one of the intimate friends of President McKinley.

The Other Committees. Gen. Harry Bingham of Pennsylvania

was made chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads, as he had been the ranking minority member in the preceding Congress. The same precedent was followed in making Bishop W. Perkins of Kansas chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, Isaac S. Struble of Iowa chairman of territories, Henry C. McCormick of Pennsylvania chairman of railways and canals and James Buchanan of New Jersey chairman of the committee on manufactures. On mines and mining Thomas H. Carter of Montana became chairman. Carter of Montana became chairman.

Carter was a new member, but the previous election had swept into oblivion every republican member of that committee in the Fiftieth Congress. Seth Milliken of Maine became chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and John Dalzell of Pennsylvania chairman of the Dalzell of Pennsylvania chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, both being the ranking minority members of said com-mittees in the Fiftieth Congress. Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan was made chairman of the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river. He had not previously served on the committee, but the surviving members of the committee were elsewhere properly placed. James O'Donnell of Michigan, being the James O'Donnell of Michigan, being the ranking minority member of the commit-tee on education of the previous Congress, became chairman of that committee, Wil-liam H. Wade of Missouri was the new chairman of the committee on labor. He had not previously been a member of the committee, but no one was overslawed by his appointment. General David B. Henhis appointment. General David B. Henderson of Iowa was placed at the head of the committee on militia. He was a new man on the committee, but no one was outranked by his appointment. Ben Butterworth of Ohio became chairman of the committee on patents. He had not served on the committee in the previous Congress, but was probably selected as chairman because he had been commissioner of patents. He is now again commissioner of paterts, and is the only man who has held the office a second term.

Wiscensin of the committee on war claims i.d. William Wi. Crist of Jermont of the committee on the District of Columbia.

Thus in every the example five precedent was followed in the Philippe Brants of chairmen in the Fifty first Commiss.

In the Fifty Fourth.

In the Fifty-fourth Congress, when Mr. Reed was elected to his second term as

Speaker, the record lipws a further diver-gence from praceders, but not enough to attract more than period newspaper com-ment. James W. Widsworth of New York ment. Jarres W. Whiteworth of New York became chairman of the committee on agriculture in this Conness. Precedent would have required the selection of Lewis D. Apsley of Massachisetts but Mr. Apsley declined the place. Burene J. Hainer of Nebraska was next lie tank, but he probably preferred the place on the committee on appropriations, which he received.

The next in rank was Henry M. Baker of New Hampshire. He was placed on the judiciary, leaving the field open to Wadsworth. Joseph G. Camon was made chairman of the committee on appropriations. He had not been a member of the preceding Congress, but he was fairly entitled to the place on account of his long term of service in preceding Congresses. If the ranking member had, been selected Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa would have been the man. He had no cause for complaint, however, as he was made chairman of the committee on the judiciary and stood next to the Speaker in the committee on rules.

Charles N. Brumm of Pennsylvania was

of the committee on the judiciary and stood next to the Speaker in the committee on rules.

Charles N. Brumm of Pennsylvania was appointed to the chalimanship of the committee on claims. The ranking member was Eugene F. Loud of Walifornia. He was also the ranking member of the committee on post offices and post roads, and took the latter in preference. The next in rank was Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin. He was placed on rivers and harbors and levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, which he prolably preferred. The next in rank was Themas Bettle of North Carolina. He was placed on interstate and foreign commerce and post offices and post roads. This was probably satisfactory to Settle, as he was afterward very active in securing delegates from North Carolina for Mr. Reed to the national convention. The next in rank was Daniel B. Heiner of Pennsylvania. He was overslawed, as was Robert G. Cousins of Iowa. Cousins appeared on the committee on foreign affairs and on mines and mining, which was undoubtedly more than satisfactory to him. Brumm had not been in Congress for six years, but everybody appeared to be satisfied with the selection. Joseph W. Babdoubtedly more than satisfactory to him. Brumm had not been in Congress for six years, but everybody appeared to be satisfied with the selection. Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin became chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia.

If precedent had been followed, Gen. Alfred. C. Harmer would have been made chairman. He accepted the chairmanship of the committee on library. The only man who was overslawed by the appointment of Mr. Babcock was Samuel G. Hilborn of California. He was put in the third place on the committee on naval affairs, which was far more pleasing to him. The new chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads was Judge H. H. Powers of Vermont. By his appointment George W. Smith of Illinois was left. He was made chairman of the committee on private land claims. By the appointment of William F. Draper as chairman of the committee on patents, William W. Bowers of California was jumped. He was made chairman of a minor committee. Warren B. Hooker of New York was the new chairman of the committee on firiration and artid lands and Oregon. He became chairman of the com-mittee on irrigation and arid lands and second on the committee on rivers and harbors. Mr. Hooker possibly owed his harbors. Mr. Hooker possibly owed his elevation to his activity on behalf of Mr. Reed in the canvass for Speaker. Nelson Dingley, jr., was made chairman of the ways and means. Meshad not been on that committee in the preceding Congress. The ranking member, was Serenc E. Payne of New York, who willingly gave way to Mr. Dingley and accepted the chairmanship of merchant marine and fisheries.

As They Mrs Be.

Three committees May already been appointed in the Fifty fifth Congress. Precedents have been followed in their appointment of chairmen. Nelson Dingley, jr., has been made chairmen of the ways and means. Gen. David B. Henderson has been pisced next to the Speaker on rules, and Ashley B. Wright of Massachusetts chairman of mileage. Predicating the selection of the new committees upon the Speaker's action in the Fifty-first, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, the chairmen of the remaining committees of importance will be as follows:

Appropriations Joseph G: Cannon, Illi-nols; minority, Joseph D. Sayers, Texas. Banking and currency—Joseph H. Walker, Massachusetts; minority, Nicholas N. Cox,

Claims - Charles N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; minority, N. N. Cox, Tennessee. Coinage, weights and measures—Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; minority, John M. Allen, Mississippi.
District of Columbia—Joseph W. Babcock Wisconsin; minority, James D. Richard-

Foreign affairs Robert R. Hitt, Illinois ninority, Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas, Immigration—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; minority, Stanyarne Wilson, North Indian affairs-James S. Sherman, New York; minority, John M. Allen, Mississippi.
Interstate and foreign commerce—William P. Hepburn, Iowa. All the minority members of the committee in the last Congress were wiped out in the last election.
Invalid pensions—Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hemmelter, minority Const. Hampshire; minority, George B. McClellan

Judiciary-David B. Henderson, lowa minority, William L. Terry, Arkansas. Labor—John J. Gardner, New Jersey; mi-nority, W. J. Talbert, South Carolina. Mississippi levees—George W. Ray, New York; minority, John M. Allen, Mississippi, Library—Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsyl-vania; mirority, Amos J. Cummings, New Manufactures George W. Faris, Indiana minority, Clifton B. Beach, Ohio. Merchant marine—Sereno E. Payne, New York; minority, Albert I. Berry, Kentucky.

York; minority, Albert I. Berry, Kentucky, Military affairs—John A. T. Hull, Iowa; minority, Geo. B. McClellan, New York.

Mines and mining—Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; minority, F. C. Tate, Georgia.

Naval affairs—Chas. A. Boutelle, Maine; minority, Amos J. Cummings, New York.

Pacific raliroads—H. H. Powers, Vermont; minority, Wm. Sulzer, New York.

Patents—Josiah D. Hicks, Pennsylvania; minority, Thomas J. Strait, South Carolina.

Post offices—Eugene S. Loud. California. Post offices—Eugene S. Loud, California; minority, Claude A. Swanson, Virginia. Printing—George D. Perkins, Iowa; mi-nority, James D. Richardson, Tennessee. Public lands—John F. Lacy, Iowa; minority, Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas.

Railways and canals—Chas. A. Chickering, New York; minority, Peter J. Otey, Virginia. Rivers and harbors-Warren B. Hooker New York; minority, Thomas C. Catchings, Mississippi.

Territories—William' S. Knox, Massachusetts; minority, Sam. B. Cooper, Texas. War claims—Thad. M. Mahon, Pennsyl-vania; minority, John F. Fitzgerald, Mas-

congress they will be sandwiched in the various committees as the Speaker sees fit. Gen. Henderson in a recent speech said that he needed enlightenment as to their qualifications. Some are said to be expressing preferences by letters, while others are supplying the necessary enlightenment by demonstrations on the floor of the House.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Jim Bludso in Real Life.

From the Mobile Dailyo Register. An incident realizing John Hay's famous story of Jim Bludso, engineer of the Prairie Bell, who had her "nozzle agin the bank till the last galoow was ashore, has occurred here on the Chattahoochee river in the wreck of the steamer Griggs. The steamer struck a mag and ripped open her bottom. She began to fill and the pilot headed her to a sand bar, while the engineer crowded on all steam, though the water was already over a portion of the deck. Reaching the sand bar the vesse deck. Reaching the sand bar the vessel careened, and the water rushing in caught the brave engineer at his post in the engine room. He died there. Two other persons were lost, a roustabout, who became frightened and jumped overboard, and a negro woman, who became panic-stricken and refused to leave the lower deck. All the others were saved, thanks to the devotion of the engineer. Most of the telegraphic accounts do not give the man's name, and none of them relates that he died to save his boat. The story is reported by a negro deckhand, and is doubtless a true one. The hero's name was Waterherry.

and is the only man who has held the office a second term.

As ranking members of the committees in the preceding Congress, Edmund N. Morrill of Karsas became chairman of the committee on invalid persions, William G.

Laidlaw of New York chairman of the committee on claims, Ormsby B. Thomas of will get an answer.

# A THKILLING RIDE.

Written Exclusively for The Evening Star. It was in the smoking room of a hotel that four commercial travelers recently sat in a circle and exchanged stories. One of them was a swarthy, keen-eyed Westerner of some forty years of age. A story had just been finished, when the dark-haired man knocked the ashes off his cigar and remarked: "I guess it's my turn next, boys." "Yes; go ahead, Jack," said his three

"Well," commenced Jack, tilting himself

back in his chair, with a thoughtful expression, "in 1880 I was in Denver, and had to visit Leadville on business. In those days there were two ways of reaching the days there were two ways of reaching the latter place—one was to take the railroad to Buena Vista and the stage up the Arkansas river; the other was the stage from Denver across the mountains. I had always gone to Leadville by the river route, and on this occasion, for the sake of variety, I resolved to take the all-stage road. "We started at daylight in a coach of the old Concord pattern, that was almost as large as a Noah's ark. The vehicle was swung on leathern hippers so arranged. as large as a Noan's ark. The venicle was swung on leathern hinges, so arranged that it was capable of every conceivable form of motion. It would lurch, pitch, roll like a ship in the trough of the sea. It would rear, kick and buck like a mustang, would rear, kick and buck like a mustang, and had the solid jolt of a dromedary. "Like all the other coaches used for car-rying passengers over the mountains, it had a mechanical attachment, within easy reach of the driver, by which he could in an instant detach the horses from the coach. It was to be used to save the horses in case the vehicle toppled over a

"There were three seats inside, each of which had three people, who were so closely packed together that in case of an olosely packed together that in case of an overturn there was no extrication, but all must go over as one. There were two seats on top of the coach besides the driver's, all of which were filled, making a total of eignteen persons, including the man who held the reins over the four-horse team. In the front seat was an Englishman and a young woman, he an agent of some English capitalists sent to inspect some mines, and she an actress. as I afterward learned. she an actress, as I afterward learned, going to Leadville to join some theatrical starring company.
"The driver, who is always the most im-

portant feature of the outfit, was a mere boy in appearance. He was rather slender, very blond as to hair and smoothly shaved save as to a mustache, milky in its whiteness. He were an immense sombrero and his hair was so long that the ends lay on his shoulder. "I studied him with curiosity and mingled

his shoulder.

"I studied him with curiosity and mingled anxiety. He seemed to me to be very young for the responsible duty of holding the ribbons over four horses on a route that is regarded as one of the most difficult and dangerous in the Rockles.

"I ascertained that this was his second trip on this line and that before coming here he had been driving in the San Louis valley. This was not in his favor, as the valley is almost a dead level, and affords no training for mountain driving.

"He was very reticent, unlike the average driver, and hence the passengers did not cotton to him. We tried to establish social relations with him, but he would only reply in surly monosyllables. He spoke only once to the extent of one or two words. We were passing a shanty on a bit of table land, beside which stood a dog regarding us with a friendly glance and exhibiting his satisfaction by wagging his tail. Suddenly from the seat behind me a voice was heard:

"Say, driver, will your horses scare?"

"The driver as well as the rest behald.

"" 'Say, driver, will your horses scare?"
"The driver as well as the rest booked around and saw a young man holding out a revolver pointed in the direction of the

dog.

"Put up that gun, you fool! roared the blonde driver. 'What do you want to fire at the dog for? What harm has he done you?" "The young man, very much abashed, muttered something about only wanting to have a little fun and scare the brute, and sheepishly returned the pistol to his pocket. The little incident had the effect

to raise the driver in my estimation, and the favorable impression was further heightened when the Englishman offered him a drink from a flask of whisky, which he refused in a gruff manner.
"The second morning we reached the sum-Agriculture—James W. Wadsworth, New-York: leader of the minority, John S. Wil-liams. Mississippi. "The second morning we reached the sum-mit of the pass. The road was steep, dif-ficult and in places very dangerous. The driver, however, seemed always cool, and

began to exact the confidence of all the passengers.
"It was not quite light when we reached the divide, and began the descent on the further side. The pass was scarcely a pass in any proper sense of the term. It was simply a broken, ragged hollow, which cut through the ridge at an elevation of many thousands of feet above the level of the sea. The shadows of night were just

sinking from the mountain tops and the "Above us to the left rose a single peak, clad in snow, and which catching the earlier rays from the eastern horizon stood in the clear atmosphere clean cut, massive and glittering with a resplendent opalescence. Just below us extended a cloud-formed ocean, still dark and with the shadows of night, which was as level as a floor, and which extended to the distant horizon. The high peak with the highest floor, and which extended to the distant horizon. The high peak, with its bright-ness, seemed a huge dome of light as if a giant to illuminate the cloudland below. As we descended we entered the ocean of clouds, which receded a little way from us, clouds, which receded a little way from us, making it seem as if we were dropping down into an enormous well. Through the walls of this cloud shaft we could see distorted objects—pines assumed fantastic shapes, and great fragments of fallen rocks became hideous monsters. The composition of this ocean was something wonderful. It was of two colors—a fleecy white and a blue. These two colors were not intermingled except in large masses: there was

mingled except in large masses; there was clearly a defined stratum of one and then the other overlying it. They were like faciae of the blue and white, all exhibiting a

superb stration.
"Suddenly we passed through the cloud masses, which left open the view below. The hollow in which we began to descend had sunk rapidly to a fathomless ravine, ard we were seen to be crawling along a narrow shelf blasted out from the side of the mountains, and which was but a few inches wider than the space required for the wheels of the coach. We were bethe wheels of the coach. We were between what seemed to be two parallel
mountains. I glanced up. It was like
looking out of a deep slit in the earth. I
looked down to the right, and withdrew
my eyes with a dizzy feeling of horror.
It was on the very edge of the precipice
that we were moving, and so close was its
outer edge that it seemed that with my
extended hand I could have dropped a pebble directly into the abyss. In the momentary glance I had caught sight of a border
of pines so far down that they seemed like
hothouse plants strewn along the walls of be directly into the abyss. In the momentary glance I had caught sight of a border of pines so far down that they seemed like hothouse plants strewn along the walls of the chasm. Not a sound was heard save the queruleus creaking of the leathern hinges and springs of the coach and the dull grating of the brakes on the wheels. Even though the latter were so fastened that the hind wheels no longer revolved, they were not sufficient to control the speed of the coach, and the wheel horses, almost on their haunches, were tugging at their pole straps till they were apparently about to be carried from their feet. I glanced along the road in our front, with the hope that there might be some visible termination of the appalling situation.

"At this moment we entered on a comparatively straight line of road, which appeared to run till it was cut off a long distance down by a spur of the mountain, which extended across to the track, and at which the road seemed to cnd. We were descending at an angle of not less than 30 degrees, and at each step it looked as if the horses would be carried off their feet by the tremendous pressure of the coach. The wheels at one moment would sink into the soft wash from the mountain side, and the next strike a detached fragment of rock, sending the vehicle now to the walls on the left, then over to the right, till the abyss yawned beneath like the ravenous jaws of hell.

"We had descended a short distance down this straight piece of road when in the midst of a lurch from which there seemed no possible recovery there rang out a sharp crack, like a musket short; there was a sudden cessation of the grinding noise on the breaks, the heavy coach plunged forward like an avalanche; there was a fierce confusion, a clatter of whiffletrees as the coach appeared about to roll over the horses and then came the convertion like

ward like an avalanche; there was a here confusion, a clatter of whiffletrees as the coach appeared about to roll over the horses, and then came the conviction like a blinding flash that the brakes had given

## First Annual Clearance Sale. Terrific Cuts On All Furniture At This Great Sale.

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was recalled to my own danger as I clung with difficulty to the seat, and braced my-self for a leap the moment opportunity of-

"Just then the driver rose to his feet. His "Just then the driver rose to his feet. His long whip described a swift circle and fell across the backs of the leaders. They sprang forward like a shot from a canton, dragging the wheel horses with the coach. As the lash struck the leaders the driver tightened the reins and gave a yell of encouragement to his team, and then leaners. couragement to his team, and then, lean-ing far back, guided them with taut lines ing far back, guided them with taut lines directly down the narrow road. The four horses at once leaped into a wild run, and then I comprehended that he intended to keep in the road instead of abandoning the coach to its fate. So far as I can recall, there was no sound uttered after the shout of the driver. Within and without the coach a paralysis possessed all. The only sound was the fierce pounding of the iron hoofs on the rock-faced road, the roar of the wheels, and the frantic creaking of

sound was the fierce pounding of the iron hoofs on the rock-faced road, the roar of the wheels, and the frantic creaking of the leathern-springed coach, as it rocked like a tempest-tossed vessel.

"On neither side did anything take definite shape. We moved, as it were, between two great walls of darkness, somewhat as are in a swift railway train when passing through a narrow gorge. There was no difference between the wall of rock on one side and the abyss on the other. I continued standing, clinging to the stanchions with a deadly clasp, possessed by a vague impression that a jump must be made at some approaching crisis. I have an indistinct impression that the woman in the driver's seat had both her arms about the waist of the Englishman, and that he stood with his face to the wall to the left, and clung to the railing of the seat like a drowning man to a storm-tossed spar.

"I recall that we seemed scarcely to touch the storm of the storm of the test and that he storm in the storm of the s

"I recall that we seemed scarcely to touch "I recall that we seemed scarcely to touch the ground; that we flew; that our move-ment was one of vast leaps, in which we struck the ground with a resounding clash, like a vessel in a storm when its bow is met by a wave.

"The air pushed against my face as if it were some demoniacal energy trying to wrench me from the coach. All the time, in my hazy consciousness, lying apparently across the road, was impending death. I felt it was the fate which menaced us; it was a black wall against which we would break, and then—annihilation.
"I have no idea of the time; it might have been a minute, it might have been twenty for aught that I comprehended during our descent. I only recall that we went rocking thundering down the tree went and and the second second.

ing, thundering down the steen grade, and ther,—unconsciousness."

Here the dark man stopped his narration,

"You were no more to say.

"You were not killed, evidently," said one of the listeners. "What else happened?"

"Nothing much. When I came to myself we were in front of a ranch used for a station. The coach had stopped and several men were running toward us from the stables. The four white horses stood with drooping heads in front of the coach and were hardly visible through the dense cloud of steam which rose from their heaving bodies. The driver was sitting in his seat, his elbows on his knees, his chin resting on his hands and himself as impassive as if cut in marble."

"How about the rock you were going to smash up against? That's what I'd like to know.

"That's what I'd like to know myself,"
replied the dark man. "I believe, however,
that just where we rounded the rock there
was a deep impression in the road on the
side next to the wall, and it was the dip
of the wheels in this hollow which prevented the coach swinging outward, so that vented the coach swinging outward, so that as it righted we had passed in the open place just a few feet from the gulch. It was the tremendous shock as the wheels plunged into the depression and the thought we had struck the rock and I was killed which made me insensible."

"Anybody hurt?"

"Not a hair of one of our heads. The driver landed us in as good condition as we are this minute in this room. We made up a purse for him of \$100 and the company

up a purse for him of \$100 and the company gave him as much more. That's all. I'm

The height limit for Boston buildings is 125 feet—cornice projection, three feet. Phillips Academy of Andover, Mass., having come into possession of the Hamilton county, Kansas, court house, by foreclosure, has sold it back to the county for \$5,000.

RUM IN COLONIAL TIMES. There Were Sixty-Three Distilleries in Massachusetts in 1750.

From the Brockton (Mass.) Times, The power of rum as a commercial factor in the colonies was at its height about 1750. That year the royal treasury report gave 63 distilleries in Massachusetts turning mo-

lasses into rum. This formed the store for

about 900 vessels engaged in various branches of trade-400 in cod fishing, 200 mackerel fishing, 100 whalers, etc. Newport kept pace relatively with Boston. Refuse codfish paid for much of the molasses. Connecticut attempted to prohibit dis-Connecticut attempted to prohibit distilling, because it made molasses scarce, but the prohibition was very hastily stopped when the citizens found that business went where rum could be obtained. Rum proved the best New England commodity in all trading operations. Rum was the Indian's choice, in fact his only acceptance, as payment for his peltries; it was chosen with equal eagerness by the Virginian or Carolinian in exchange for his tobacco. The Newfoundland fishermen wished it in return for codfish, and, most important of all, on the Guinea coast New England rum entirely vanquished French brandy as a medium for acquiring slaves. The commerce in rum and slaves afforded all the ready money that paid for any merchandise in England. It was the driving power of all commercial machinery. The circuit was powerful at every step. The Yankee vessel laden with home-made rum sailed to the African coast. The rum was bartered to great advantage for negroes. The negroes were carried to and sold at a large profit at the West Indies and its distillation in Newport and Boston started afresh the round of New England money making. Sometimes trade was so brisk that the market was stripped of rum. In the year 1752 Isaac Freeman wanted a cargo of rum for the African trade. He sent to Newport, where there were then thirty great rum distilleries in full biast. His correspondent wrote that he could not have it for three months. "There are so tilling, because it made molasses scarce, His correspondent wrote that he could not have it for three months. "There are so many vessels loading for Guinea we can't get our hogsheads of rum for cash. We have been lately to New London and all

along the seaport towns in order to pur-chase molasses, but we can't get one hogs-head." ing the rum, to make it go as far as pos-sible. Old Merchant Potter instructed his captains to "trade with the blacks, worter ye" rum as much as possible, and reil as

much by short messur as you can.'

The other day, as I was clinging to a strap of a Lexington avenue car, says a writer in the Christian Advocate, two ladies sat near me, and as one opened her portemonnale to pay her fare a scrap of paper which was pasted to the leather was

disclosed.

"Is that your shopping list?" asked the other; "It doesn't look like a long one."

"No," was the reply; "it is not the list, but it is what keeps the list from being a long one," and she read:

"He who buys what he does not need will soon need what he cannot buy."

"What a capital guardian of your capital! You must let me conv that for my

"What a capital guardian or your capital! You must let me copy that for my loaky purse. Who wrote it?"
"I don't know, but I wish I did, for he has saved many a dollar from lightly rolling from my hands since I put it here."
I was intensely interested in the conver-

sation, for at that very moment there lay in my note book a scrap which I would have brought forth but for the fact that my own corner was reached.

I publish it, for if the truth which it contains were assimilated, many a pocket book would remain a pocket book:
"We are ruined, not by what we really
want, but by what we think we do; therewant, but by what we think we do, therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants. If they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he goes not want, will soon want what he cannot buy."

In Bombay the plague is carrying off over 500 persons a week still. Jerusalem's Garden of Olives has eight trees known to be 1,000 years old.

THEY ARE DEAR DOLLARS

That go into a tailor's till through misrepresentation. GENUINE

ROYAL BLUE SERGE SUITS

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away.

"God in heaven! Jump! was shricked by some one behind me; then I rose to my foet as I waited for the driver to detach the plunging mass of horses from the coach and stood ready to spring. For the militenth part of a second my attention was distracted by the cries from the passengers within the coach, who were heaving and shricking like madmen, and then I